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The great success of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in curing weak stomachs, wasted bodies, weak lungs, and obstinate and lingering coughs, is based on the recognition of the fundamental truth that "Golden Medical Discovery" supplies Nature with body-building, tissue-repairing, muscle-making materials, in condensed and concentrated form. With this help Nature supplies the necessary strength to the stomach to digest food, build up the body and thereby throw off lingering obstinate coughs. The "Discovery" re-establishes the digestive and nutritive organs in sound health, purifies and enriches the blood, and nourishes the nerves—in short establishes sound vigorous health.



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You Need a Tonic

If you feel languid and depressed all the time. The best thing to help nature build up the system is

DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

This great tonic is not a false stimulant as many of the so-called "spring tonics." It is a natural strength-giver. For all run-down conditions of the health it is an invaluable remedy; imparts new life and vigor and builds up the entire system.

Sold by All Leading Druggists in two size bottles, 50c and 35c

Action of the English Government Ascribes Future of Marconi System.

Two items recall attention to the last scientific wonder before the discovery of aviation—wireless telegraphy. Mr. Marconi, at present in this county in connection with the rebuilding of his station at Glace Bay, promises wireless trans-Atlantic messages at 6 cents a word to be delivered over the land wires of the British post-office. The English government simultaneously announces its taking over of all the Marconi and Lloyds stations on the British coast but those reserved for trans-Atlantic service, and their annexation to the post-office telegraph system. The government seizes control of the patents and any improvements that may be made for fourteen years. Messages will be accepted at any British post-office telegraph station for any ship having wireless equipment.

The acquisition is stated by the government to have been made for the purpose of preventing a monopoly in wireless. This step affords a measure of the commercial progress of wireless telegraphy. Its utility at sea has, of course, been repeatedly demonstrated, but this extension under governmental auspices, which makes every telegraph station in the British Isles to all intents and purposes a receiving, and transmitting point for wireless messages, must stimulate its use exceedingly. If Mr. Marconi's 6-cent messages are made good, trans-Atlantic communication will be wonderfully broadened.—Pittsburg Dispatch. So. 43-'09.

Unappreciated Prank.

"Dobson is an unnatural father." "How so?" "His baby threw his gold watch from the third story window to the pavement and he didn't see anything cute in it."—Boston Herald.

ANOTHER WOMAN CURED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Gardiner, Maine.—"I have been a great sufferer from organic troubles and a severe female weakness. The doctor said I would have to go to the hospital for an operation, but I could not bear to think of it. I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash—and was entirely cured after three months' use of them."—Mrs. S. A. Williams, R. F. D. No. 14, Box 39, Gardiner, Me.

No woman should submit to a surgical operation, which may mean death, until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made exclusively from roots and herbs, a fair trial. This famous medicine for women has for thirty years proved to be the most valuable tonic and renewer of the female organism. Women residing in almost every city and town in the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtues of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cures female ill, and creates radiant, buoyant female health. If you are ill, for your own sake as well as those you love, give it a trial. Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

Love is Strong. A viewless thing is the wind, But it's strength is mightier far Than a phalanx of host in battle line, Than the limbs of a Samson are.

And a viewless thing is Love, And a name that vanisheth; But her strength is the wind's wild strength above, For she conquers Shame and Death. —Richard Burton.

Cross Examination. Mr. Stubb—You don't know how brave I was while you were away in the country, Maria. Why, I once heard a burglar in the dead of the night and went down to the basement three steps at a time. Mrs. Stubb (sarcastically)—Er—where was he, on the roof, John?—Chicago News.

CURES RHEUMATISM TO-STAY-CURED.

Rheumacide (liquid or tablets) removes the cause and stops the pain quickly. An internal (blood) remedy, which has cured thousands of bad cases. At all druggists. Trial bottle tabs etc. by mail 2c. Send coin or stamps. Booklet free. Address: Bobbit Chemical Company 316 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.

Keeping Cupid on the Job. "That widow is a good manager, isn't she?" "Manager? I should say so. She got that house of hers practically fixt up like new for nothing." "How did she manage it?" "She was engaged to the carpenter till all the woodwork was finished, and then she broke it off and married the plumber."—Baltimore American.

BACKACHE IS KIDNEYACHE. Usually There Are Other Symptoms to Prove It.

Pain in the back is pain in the kidneys, in most cases, and it points to the need of a special remedy to relieve and cure the congestion or inflammation of the kidneys that is interfering with their work and causing that pain that makes you say: "Oh, my back!"

Henry Gullati, of Greensboro, Ga., says: "Two years ago kidney disease fastened itself on me. I had awful dizzy spells, headaches and urinary irregularities. My back was weak and tender. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and found quick relief. I was soon restored to complete good health." Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

DON'T STOP MY PAPER.

Don't stop my paper, printer; Don't strike my name off yet; You know the cash comes slowly, And the dollars hard to get; But tug a little harder Is what I mean to do, And scrape the dimes together, Enough for me and you.

I can't afford to drop it, And find it doesn't pay To do without a paper, However others may. I hate to ask my neighbors To give me theirs to loan; They don't just say but mean it: "Why don't you get your own."

We do not want to stop it, Or seem to be unkind; We would love to send it to you Until you saved the dimes, But Uncle Sammy, don't you know, With a purely legal shout, Has said unless you pay us, We're bound to cut you out.

MUNYON'S EMINENT DOCTORS AT YOUR SERVICE FREE.

Not a Penny to Pay For the Finest Medical Examination.

If you are in doubt as to the cause of your disease mail us a postal requesting a medical examination blank, which you will fill out and return to us. Our doctors will carefully diagnose your case, and if you can be cured you will be told so; if you cannot be cured you will be told so. You are not obligated to us in any way; this advice is absolutely free; you are at liberty to take our advice or not as you see fit. Send to-day for a medical examination blank, fill out and return to us as promptly as possible, and our eminent doctors will diagnose your case thoroughly absolutely free. Munyon's, 53d and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

HIS TURN.



—Cartoon by Berryman, in the Washington Star.

BUILDS IDEAL TOWN IN HER IMAGINATION.

If It Existed 'Twould Be a "Slightly Elevated Spot Somewhere in Now Jersey"—Only One Church Needed, and Little For Lawyers and Doctors to Do—Mrs. Pattison Tells Women's Civic Club About It.

Arlington, N. J.—Mrs. Mary Pattison, president of the New Jersey Women's Federated Clubs, has built the ideal village—in her imagination. But she is sure that if such a place existed in fact it would be "a slightly elevated spot somewhere, of course, in New Jersey."

This is how Mrs. Pattison pictured the ideal village in a talk before the members of the Civic Club of Arlington: "Let us take an imaginary journey," she said, "to a slightly elevated spot somewhere—of course in New Jersey—and build an ideal village or town. Let there be a clean, wide sweep of greensward shaded with trees and cut with winding roads, a few hills and a cool, picturesque valley to one side, through which a clear, happy rivulet curls its way untainted with sewerage and disease-carrying insects and unspoiled by the dumps of refuse usually deposited along such banks. Let us see there instead grass, flowers and birds."

"On one of these hills near by we find a roomy schoolhouse, than which nothing better is known, where the children are being educated in the real things of life, in common sense, and in industrial and organic matters, with no danger of forced mentality. Here we find usefulness with beauty of method; as a result, horse or coarse play and disrespect are unknown; individual and careful thinking are encouraged, and appreciation is developed, with charm of manner and the cultivation of the healthiest bodies."

"In the centre of the town, near a few choice shops and offices, we find an airy and well built market, where only the best and purest foods can be bought, not necessarily luxuries, but the substantial varieties that make blood and muscle strong and of good quality—a place where it is not sufficient to simply label the contents of packages, but where it is necessary to tell which beefsteak has had its juice

extracted, what fish and fowl have been embalmed, what animals died in disease, and what fruit has had its natural fermentation stopped by the use of preservatives. It is, in fact, a place to buy food where one is not in danger of one's life, or worse, one's health, at every turn.

"Let us perhaps build two churches in our beautiful village, although that may be one too many, but let there be one opening the gate of heaven through the intellectual door or under the portal of the understanding where reason reigns and science prevails; then a little further on let us find another, bringing God on earth through the aid of the emotions, with the heart as the knower and the senses trained to love. Let them both be beautiful, but let us go first to one and then the other till in the future they unite."

"Our community is made up of homes, cheerful, normal, happy homes, individual in expression, cooperate in management and lovely in design, where the atmosphere is the guiding element, where nothing is held that gives more trouble than worth, where harmony, health and happiness leave not a crevice for hell to peek through.

"And now a little walk to the right, and opposite the park we are led to the village clubhouse, a fine pleasure edifice equipped for all ages. It is a place where play and gymnastics are supervised, a place for games of all sorts, with rooms for music, art, dancing, etc., and for that foolish frivolity without which society would lose its charms."

"May we keep our hand to the wheel, and help to usher in the new village home, if not in detail, at least in essence—a home where one might free the spirit by just living, where doctors and lawyers are at the minimum in number and teachers at the maximum, a place where only health is known, and where the whole air rings with life."

AMERICAN HABITS ARE BREEDING INSANITY

So Says Dr. Crafts and Names Alcohol and Special Maladies as Chief Causes.

St. Louis.—That conditions of American life promote insanity and that heredity, alcohol and a special group of diseases are rapidly increasing the number of insane persons in proportion to the total population were statements made by Dr. Leo M. Crafts, of Minneapolis, before the Mississippi Valley Medical Association.

Dr. Crafts, giving figures for States which he said were typical, showed the extent to which insanity had increased in this country during the past generation. The insane percentage of Illinois as typical of this section, he said, in the past thirty years

has increased four times as rapidly as has the population. Other States and sections were no better off, he said.

According to Dr. Crafts, other countries were developing insanity through American habits. Since Japan adopted Western methods of doing things the proportion of insane persons in that empire has rapidly increased. The negro was also pointed to as furnishing another example of a race incapable of adoption of American methods and environment without an increase in the number of those who go crazy and have to be confined in retreats.

AUTO DUST FIEND HAS REVENGE

He Rushes Through Darien, Conn., With a Tree Dragging Behind and Yet Breaks No Law.

South Norwalk, Conn.—The police and public of Darien are up in arms over the actions of a New York automobilist who is, they say, the meanest man on earth. This man, whose number they think is 1770, fastens a large limb to the rear of his machine and, with this trailing in the road, he goes racing through the town, leaving a cloud of dust which entirely envelops him and the machine number, and which leaves the town sputtering and fuming, winking and blinking, for some minutes.

Even the Rev. H. S. Brown has joined in the protest, saying that the nuisance is the cause of perversion.

New Church to Be Provided With Airship Landing Place on Roof.

Atlanta.—Anticipating that airships will be in common use in a few years the officials of Wesley Memorial Methodist Church, now nearing completion, instructed the building committee to go arrange the roof that it to airship landings.

Archbishop Ryan Advocates

Beatification of Columbus, Philadelphia.—The beatification of Christopher Columbus was advocated by Archbishop Ryan here in a speech delivered at the Columbus Day banquet given by the Knights of Columbus.

PRACTICAL ADVICE ABOUT DIVERSIFIED FARMING

Selecting Corn For Larger Yields.

In selecting seed corn in the field it should be done after the ears have thoroughly matured and before cold weather approaches. If possible, selections should only be made from healthy vigorous growing stalks on which the leaves and tops have been allowed to remain until the full maturity of the plants. If the ears are harvested by hand in the usual way, then let the seed corn be selected from the field just before this operation and select ears from stalks which are bearing the most shelled corn per stalk, as such seed when planted will lead to better yields.

Any method of seed selection that does not take the plant as a whole into consideration is not going to lead to the best results; for the stalk and leaves, which are the manufactory of the plant, determine to a considerable extent the size and quality of the ears. In all our results it has been observed that those varieties which have generally been the best yielders are those which produce more than one ear per stalk. Ears of medium length and size are preferable to the long and large ones, because the latter were generally either produced on stalks that bore but one ear, or else on stalks that grew on some fertile spot in the field, neither of which tends to the greatest yields. Seed from corn grown on average land will do better planted on land of medium fertility than will seed from corn grown on rich land for the same reason that stock accustomed to poor conditions will do better on an inferior pasture than stock accustomed to more favorable surroundings.

Do not turn over the selection of your seed to the hired man, but devote your own best efforts to it. It will pay you handsomely in increased yields the following year for all the time and thought you may have given to this important matter. In fact, there are but few, if any, operations of the farm that will pay as well as the proper selection of seed from the standing stalks in the field.

By continually selecting and planting corn possessing certain desirable characteristics, such as production of two good ears per stalk, it will be found, as the selection goes on from year to year, that these desirable qualities have each year become more thoroughly fixed.

In making selections in the field, at least three to four times as much corn should be gathered as is desired for seed purposes the following year, so that further and more careful selection can be made after the ears have been taken to the barn and when a leisure time presents itself. In the final selection the ears should be arranged conveniently on the barn floor or ground, and with an ear of the type desired in mind or in hand, go over the lot and remove all undesirable ones. The seed thus selected should be transferred to a box or barrel and covered with wire gauze or something else that will permit of thorough ventilation and keep out the rats and mice. Store the barrel or box in some dry place and let remain until the seed are wanted for planting.—C. B. Williams, Director Agricultural Experiment Station, West Raleigh, N. C.

How Plowing Affects Moisture Supply.

When land is thoroughly pulverized—that is, when the soil particles are broken up very fine and of uniform size—its capacity for absorbing and holding water is greatly increased. Land that is hard and run together neither takes in so much water nor does it hold it so well. The depth of plowing also influences the storage capacity of the soil for water. The deeper the soil the larger the amount of water it will hold.

The capacity of the soil to absorb and hold moisture may largely influence its tendency to wash. A soil with a firm, unbroken surface may wash less than one loosely broken, but on the other hand, a soil broken deeply will require much heavier rains to cause it to wash than when broken shallow, because of the fact that the deeper breaking will increase its capacity to take in and hold water. If, however, the rainfall—the accumulation of water—be great enough to move all the loose soil, then the deeply broken soil may wash more. On lands having a tendency to wash terracing and an abundance of humus in the soil may be necessary to prevent washing, but in the case of deep plowing will enable the land to withstand much heavier wash than if they will bear washing. Therefore, when a soil is broken deeply, wash should be broken deeply, and they should not be broken shallow if they are to be left bare—without a growing crop on them—during the seasons of heaviest rainfall.

Plowing may aid the weathering of the soil in two ways—by turning up fresh soil and exposing it freely to the air, rain and frost, or by opening up the soil so that the air and rain may

penetrate it freely. These are important considerations at all times, and in all sections, but in our territory, where the effect of frost action is small, the washing during the winter on freshly plowed soil may more than counterbalance the beneficial effects of the frost action.—Dr. Tait Butler.

Why Deeper Plowing Is Needed.

The value of deep plowing for the purpose of increasing root pasturage has unquestionably been much overestimated. Few soils are so hard as to prevent the entrance of the roots of plants which naturally tend to go deeply, if there were available plant foods which they could obtain. The chief benefit of deep plowing must result from the deepening of the soil, thereby increasing the size of the storehouse for holding plant food and water. A deep soil full of humus is the ideal soil, therefore the plowing should be done with the object of obtaining this end. To plow a soil deeply without incorporating with it vegetable matter to decay and supply organic acids to dissolve the plant foods in the newly-broken soil may do actual harm; hence, the usual advice to plow heavy soils only just a little deeper each year until the desired depth is reached. Even this process is of small value and may not pay for the increased cost unless there are humus-forming materials to be mixed with the soil.

Sandy soils should be plowed about the same depth each year, but a deep soil on sandy land is as important, if not more so, than on heavy soils. To break a sandy soil even seven inches, that has previously been broken only four inches, may do temporary harm if vegetable matter is not incorporated with the freshly broken sand, but a deep soil is essential to the highest fertility and the aim should always be to obtain such a condition. Heavy, damp soils may be made more dry and warmer by plowing, but for this purpose drainage is more effective. Damp soils that do not wash are almost always benefited by fall and winter breaking.

Plowing to destroy insect pests is not much practiced, but a good illustration of the effect of plowing for such purposes may be given in the case of cutworms, wireworms and corn-root worms, where corn is planted on lands recently in grass. These pests are largely destroyed by plowing the grass lands that are to be planted to corn in mid-summer, in fall, or in mid-winter in cold climates.—Dr. Tait Butler.

Brown Rot of Peaches.

This fungous disease is one of the most common and destructive pests of all stone fruits, and is controlled only with great difficulty. The disease passes the winter on mummied fruit, hence the removal of such fruit before growth starts, from limbs and from the ground beneath the tree, is imperative. The trees should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture before the bloom opens and at frequent intervals during the growing season.

A weak Bordeaux mixture (2-6-50) should be used on the peach when an attack of brown rot renders spraying necessary, as peach foliage is apt to be injured by a stronger spray. Thinning the fruit so that they do not touch, is one of the best means of preventing the rapid spread of brown rot. The selection of resistant varieties is one of the most important measures in evading this trouble. The use of self-bolled lime-sulphur spray for brown rot is promising, but is only in the experimental stage at present.

Clearing Up.

Clean up all fence rows and ditch banks. There is nothing that so disfigures Southern farms as the hedge rows of bushes and the tall weeds of the line of open ditches and on old-fashioned terraces and ditches. If you think you must have terraces, make the broad Mangum terrace that can be cultivated, and prevent the hideous line of weeds seen on thousands of Southern hillsides. But do not leave piles of brush lying around to make the wintering a bore of chinch bugs and terrapin bugs, but burn everything like brush, and haul the grass and weeds where they can help in making manure, in the barnyard. Never burn anything that can be rotted for humus.—Progressive Farmer.

Working With Grain This.

When the four inches in diameter and from twelve to fourteen inches long is sometimes used for planting corn on a small scale. After the plants have grown to considerable size the leaves are held close together with one hand and the tile slipped over the plant with the other. Where only a small number of plants are grown this method will be found very satisfactory, but is too expensive to be employed on a large scale.

And They Must Kick.

"Every voter in this township goes to the polls." "How do you accomplish that?" "We enforce a rule that no voter who doesn't vote be allowed to do any kicking."

In Baseball Parlance.

Reggie: "I see you're still among the admirers of the popular Miss Peachley. How are you getting along?" Algy: "Well, I think I've climbed to the top of the second division in her percentage column."

A Model Diary.

"Is your son doing anything during vacation?" "Yes, He's making money hand over fist selling a new fangled diary." "I shouldn't think there would be much money in that." "Every woman buys one. It has one page a day for what you do yourself and ten pages for what your neighbors do."—Puck.

Who keeps his tongue keeps his friend.—Irish.